

DAILY GAZETTE
Job Office,
LAPPIN'S BLOCK
BY WHARF,
Main Street, Janesville.

The proprietors of this establishment have recently added a large variety of new styles of
BEAUTIFUL TYPES AND BORDERS
FROM THE BEST FOUNDRY IN AMERICA
to their already very extensive assortment, and it makes it rank among the
Best Printing Offices in the West

We have, constantly in running order,
TWO LARGE STEAM PRESSES
 Together with a
RUGGLES JOBBER
 Exclusively for
Cards, Circulars, Bill-Heads, &c.
 The facilities of this establishment in the line of **PAPER PRESS** work cannot be excelled in Wisconsin, and the **uninterrupted** run of work turned out at this office will be a **testimony** to the superiority of anything done in this state.
 All Printing will be done at the
LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Particular attention will be paid to people from the country, and adjoining towns, who come into the establishment, and wish to take home with them anything anything in the line of Ball Tickets, Cane Cutters, Handbills, &c., &c.

SALES OF FURNITURE.

Every description of work in this line can be executed in a style superior to that ever before attempted in this part of Wisconsin and equals that done at any establishment, east or west. Those who doubt this, may try it, and be convinced. The work is done well in Janesville, and is sold to

Test the Matter

at this establishment, and be pleasantly mistaken in

cheapest of work, at their very doors.

Call and see Specimens, and get our
Prices,

and you will be satisfied that this office is prepared
promptly and at reasonable rates, the

VERY BEST OF PRINTING

Consisting in part of

BOOKS,
CATALOGUES,
ADDRESSES,
HAND BILLS,
PAMPHLETS,
PROGRAMMES,

**LABELS,
WELDING CARDS,
VISING CARDS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
NOTES OF HAND
BILL HEADS,
BY-LAWS,
POSTERS,
BANNERS,
RECEIPTS,
TICKETS,
LAWS, BRIEFS,
BLANKS,
FLETTER HEADS,
ENVELOPES,
NOTICES,
&c., &c.**

PATRONAGE IS SOLICITED.

We have in our employment a foreman whose age, talent and accuracy is not excelled any where, or equal by law.

THE PERSONAL ATTENTION

Each one of the proprietors is also given to every job done at the office, and if any error is committed by the operator it will be reprinted without charge.

We invite the attention of our friends to our

Work and our Facilities for recutting it.

In the fullest confidence that they will be

ENTIRELY SATISFIED

and only with the manner in which their orders are executed, but the prices charged.

Holt, Bowen & Wilcox.

Journal of the District

ON A
GEORGIAN PLANTATION,
BY FRANCES ANNE HEMBLE, Just received at
for sale at
y15447
RUTHERLAND'S.
NEW GOODS!
UST received at Deale's, a beautiful assortment of
Summer Hats
In great variety of styles.
and Styles Selling Cheaper than Ever
e27d61
FOR SALE.

Large enough for a small cottage or main six rooms
are two rooms, a parlor, sitting room and kitchen.
and bed rooms have each a large closet a pre-arranged
the house was not built to sell or rent, but owing to
poor health of the owner it is now offered for sale.
any one wishing to purchase a good home at a low price,
calling at this office.

JOHN D.

History of the Intellectual Development of Europe,

BY JOHN WILLIAM DRAPER, M.D., LL.D.,
UST received at Sutherland's Literary Exchange,
July 26th, 1883.

Wheat's Infallible Lightning Match

SOLD AT THE SIGN OF THE Q. & B. COLUMBIA STREET.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 7.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1863.

NUMBER 151.

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY

HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

CHARLES BOLT. DANIEL BOWEN. DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Three lines of type, or its equivalent in space,
constitute a square.

1 square 1 day, \$1.00

do do 2 days, \$1.50

do do 3 days, \$2.00

do do 4 days, \$2.50

do do 5 days, \$3.00

do do 6 days, \$3.50

do do 7 days, \$4.00

do do 8 days, \$4.50

do do 9 days, \$5.00

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do do 80 days, \$40.50

do do 81 days, \$41.00

do do 82 days, \$41.50

FIRST GREAT ARRIVAL

NEW SPRING GOODS!

RIORDAN & LEECH

HAVE now open and ready for inspection, the first

NEW GOODS

of the season, all of which have been purchased direct

from the late Paris in the gold market and are offered

to the public

Full Twenty-Five per Cent Less

than other merchants, who were not early in the field,

will be enabled to suit.

Our stock comprises the very choicest selection of

English, French and American

DRESS GOODS!

consisting of beautiful Plain and Figured Lustrous

Paris Stripes, Broche, Mohair, London Grey and Check

Lustrous, Colored Alpaca, Navy Blue, Deluge, Blue, De

Cherbourg, Hainauts, Opera, Cloth, all Wool, De Laines,

&c., &c.

The beautiful English, French and American Delaines,

Figured, Broche, and Organdies.

The very choicest styles in American and French

PRINTS!

warranted fast colors, the patterns of which have been

selected exclusively to suit.

We call particular attention to our stock of Plain and

Fancy Colored

DRESS SILKS,

Double Faced Black Figured Silks, Double Faced Colored

Dras Silks, New styles in Small Check Silks in all

Colors, together with a full line of Double Lustrous

Our Royal Black Silks of the celebrated brand of

Blackoff & Co., Senner, Idm, &c., &c.

We are in receipt of a full line of

EMBROIDERIES,

Collars and Sets, Ruffled Collars, Tape Edge Collars,

Cape Collars, English Thread, Lace, Guipure and

Brocade Lace, Ribbons and Insertings, &c., &c.

Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.

Gloves, &c., Alexander's best Colored and Black Kid

Gloves, unbuttoned backs, Ladies' and Men's, Lane

Mitts, L. C. Mitts, Gray Linen Mitts, Gents' Color Kid

Boiled and Plain Linen Mitts, &c.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

In this department we have always been ahead and

leading. We have the best stock of Cloaks and

Shawls in town, and have made arrangements

with the makers in New York to be supplied

semi-monthly with the latest styles which appear in

market, so that Ladies are sure of getting the very

newest style, either made up or as samples to select

from. Our stock of

CLOAKING CLOTHS

comprises all the different shades of Middlesex and

Washington Cloaking, which we guarantee to

Sell Fifty Cents per Yard Less

than can be bought elsewhere. Having been fortunate

enough to secure an entire case of each of the

above brands of cloaking cloths, to the late advance

we would give our customers the

Full Benefit of our Good Luck,

and do so with pleasure, in view of the liberal patronage

bestowed on us during our time in trade. We are

also supplied with the very latest styles of

TRIMMINGS

available for the different designs of cloaks worn this

season.

It is unnecessary for us to further enumerate our

extensive stock, the reputation we have already acquired

in this country is sufficient guarantee that what we

say is truth, and we only ask the favor

OF A CALL

to satisfy the most fastidious that our stock

Is Superior

to anything ever before offered for sale in this city

J. A. DENELL,

Attorney at Law, Office, Lappin's Block, Janesville, Wis.

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DR. SWEET'S

Infallible Liniment,

THE

GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY.

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO,

STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES,

CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHES, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,

The great natural bone Sutor.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,

Is known all over the United States.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,

Is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment,

Cures Rheumatism and never fails.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment,

Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment,

Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment,

Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment,

Cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment,

Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment,

Cures Toothache in one minute.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment,

Cures Cuts and wounds immediately and leaves no scar.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment,

Is the best remedy for Nerve in the knee joint.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment,

Has been used by more than a million people, and all

praise it.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment,

Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should

have it at hand.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment,

Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, NEW YORK, CH.

RICHARDSON & CO.

For sale by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

Buying a Wedding Cake.

"Letters, sir, from de pos' office"

"Very well, Sambo, put 'em down, and

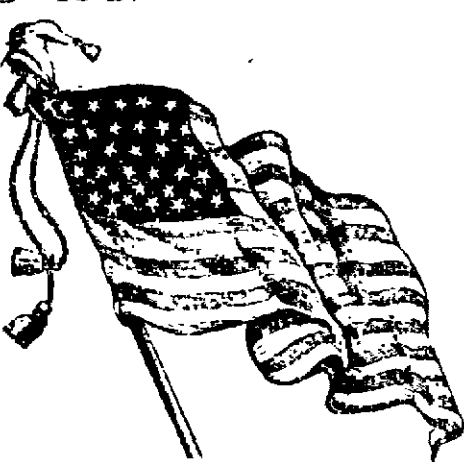
take yourself off."

I had just finished my breakfast, and the

tiny silver chocolate, with the bachelor

service of transparent china, still stood on

the damask-draped round table. It was a



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS

FOR GOVERNOR,
JAMES T. LEWIS.
of Columbia County;
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
WYMAN SPOONER,
of Walworth County;
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,
of Dane County;
FOR STATE TREASURER,
SAMUEL D. HASTINGS,
of Trempealeau County;
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
WINFIELD SMITH,
of Milwaukee County;
FOR BANK COMPTROLLER,
WM. H. HANSEY,
of Oconto County;
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
JOSIAH L. PICKARD,
of Grant County;
FOR STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER,
HENRY CORDIER,
of Winnebago County.

Mr. Lincoln's Letter.

We have neither time nor room for comment upon Mr. Lincoln's letter. It is so plain that it needs little elucidation. He declares that compromise is impossible, adheres to his emancipation proclamation, and justifies the arming of the negroes. The promise of freedom to the slaves, he says, "being made, must be kept."

Lawrence Relief Meeting.

Met at Lippin's Hall at 12 o'clock, and called to order by J. M. Burgess, Esq., who nominated Dr. R. B. Treat as temporary chairman. Levi B. Raymond was chosen temporary secretary. The chairman appointed Messrs. J. M. Burgess, S. J. M. Putnam and Levi Davis, as a committee upon permanent organization, and to report business for the meeting.

Adjourned until 2 o'clock, p. m.
Meeting called to order at 2 o'clock, p. m., and after music by the Beloit cornet band, the committee upon permanent organization reported as follows:

President—Hon. R. B. Treat.

Vice Presidents—Senatorial district, J. P. Wheeler; 1st assembly district, Hugh Wheeler; 2d do do, Peter Schmidt; 3d do do, W. H. Stark; 4th do do, A. W. Root; 5th do do, Hamilton Richardson; 6th do do, A. W. Bemis.

Secretaries—Levi B. Raymond, H. A. Patterson.

The chairman appointed Messrs. S. H. Culver, Jas. Sutherland and Jas. M. Burgess, a committee on resolutions.

The committee to report a plan of operations to the meeting made the following report:

To render such aid to the unfortunate sufferers by the late outrage at Lawrence, Kansas, as their case demands, a thorough organization of the county is necessary. To this end your committee recommend that a central committee of five gentlemen be appointed by the president, with the chairman residing at the county seat, whose duty it shall be to appoint town committees, receive and forward all contributions, and have a superintendence of the matter generally.

The committees in the several towns and wards to consist of one gentleman and two ladies; the gentleman to be chairman, with power to call meetings in their respective towns and wards, and who shall see that the contributions are forwarded to the chairman of the central committee, who shall acknowledge the same through the county paper.

It shall be the duty of the central committee to see that the committees in the several towns and wards do their duty effectively. Every man in the county should have an opportunity to contribute to this worthy object.

The central committee to make reports from time to time of the amount of contributions, and from what town received.

J. M. BURGESS,
S. J. M. PUTNAM,
LEVI DAVIS.

On motion the report was adopted.

Hon. Warren Chase, of Michigan, was then introduced, and spoke at considerable length upon our duties to the people of Lawrence, to suffering humanity and to our country.

Resolved, That the great calamity that has befallen our brothers and countrymen at Lawrence, Kansas, demands and receives our deepest sympathy and calls loudly upon our citizens for material aid.

Resolved, That our brothers having suffered in the cause of liberty and humanity, it is the duty of the citizens of this county, as well as that of patriots and philanthropists throughout the nation, to hasten to their relief, by rendering such assistance as their situation requires.

Resolved, That this horrible outrage having been perpetrated by the rebels and traitors, enemies to our country, and to humanity, storn justice demands and it is also the duty of the government and the people to mete out to them, their aiders, abettors and sympathizers, the most severe and condign punishment.

S. H. CULVER,
JAS. SUTHERLAND,
J. M. BURGESS.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted.

Rev. M. P. Kinney then made a short

but stirring appeal for the sufferers at Lawrence.

A motion was made that a committee of five be appointed to select committees in the several towns and wards. Motion carried, and the chairman appointed Messrs. James M. Burgess, Anson Pope, Guy Wheeler, H. Richardson and James Sutherland as such committee, who are to report through the papers when such selections are made.

On motion the thanks of the meeting were returned to the speakers who had so ably and eloquently addressed the meeting, and to the Beloit Cornet Band for their attendance and excellent music upon the occasion.

On motion adjourned.

R. B. TREAT, President.

LEVI B. RAYMOND,
H. A. PATTERSON, Secretaries.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE WAR.

Mr. Lincoln's Letter to the Springfield, Illinois, Convention.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 14, 1863.

My Dear Sir:—Your letter, inviting me to attend a mass meeting of unconditional Union men, to be held at the capital of Illinois, on the 3d day of September, has been received.

It would be very agreeable to me, to thus meet my old friends, at my own home; but I cannot just now be absent from here, so long as a visit there would require.

The meeting is to be of all those who maintain unconditional devotion to the Union; and I am sure my old political friends will thank me for tendering, as I do, the nation's gratitude to those other noble men, whom no partisan bias or partisan hope, can make false to the nation's life.

There are those who are dissatisfied with me. To such I would say: You desire peace, and you blame me that we do not have it. But how can we attain it? There are but three conceivable ways. First, to suppress the rebellion by force of arms. This I am trying to do. Are you for it? If you are, so far we are agreed. If you are not for it, a second way is, to give up the Union. I am against this. Are you for it? If you are, you should say so plainly. If you are not for peace, nor yet for dissolution, there only remains some imaginable compromise. I do not believe any compromise embracing the maintenance of the Union, is now possible. All I learn leads to a directly opposite belief.

The strength of the rebellion is its military, its army. That army dominates all the country, and all the people, within its range. Any offer of terms made by any man, or men, within that range, in opposition to that army, is simply nothing for the present; because such man, or men, have no power whatever to enforce their side of a compromise if one were made with them. To illustrate: Suppose refugees from the south, and peace men of the north, get together in convention, and frame and proclaim a compromise embracing a restoration of the Union, in what way can that compromise be used to keep Lee's army out of Pennsylvania? Meade's army will keep Lee's army out of Pennsylvania; and I think can ultimately drive it out of existence. But no compromise to which the controllers of Lee's army are not agreed can, at all, affect that army. In an effort at such compromise we should waste time, which the enemy would improve to our disadvantage; and that would be all. A compromise, to be effective, must be made either with those who control the rebel army, or with the people first liberated from the domination of that army by the success of our own army. Now, allow me to assure you that no word or intimation from that rebel army, or from any of the men controlling it, in relation to any peace compromise, has ever come to my knowledge or belief. All charges and insinuations to the contrary are deceptive and groundless; and I promise you that if any such proposition shall hereafter come, it shall not be rejected and kept a secret from you. I freely acknowledge myself the servant of the people, according to the bond of service—the United States constitution; and that, as such, I am responsible to them.

But to be plain: You are dissatisfied with me about the negro. Quite likely there is a difference of opinion between you and myself upon that subject. I certainly wish that all men could be free, while I suppose you do not. Yet I have neither adopted nor proposed any measure which is not consistent with even your view, provided you are for the Union. I suggested compensated emancipation; to which you replied you wished not to be taxed to buy negroes. But I had not asked you to be taxed to buy negroes, except in such a way as to save you from greater taxation to save the Union exclusively by other means.

You dislike the emancipation proclamation, and perhaps would have it retracted. I say it is unconstitutional. I think differently; I think the constitution invests its commander-in-chief with the law of war, in time of war. The most that can be said, if so much is, that slaves are property. Is there—has there ever been—any question that by the law of war, property, both of enemies and friends, may be taken when needed? And is it not needed whenever taking it helps us or hurts the enemy? Armies, the world over, destroy enemies' property, when they cannot use it, and even destroy their own to keep it from the enemy. Civilized belligerents do all in their power to help themselves or hurt the enemy, except a few things regarded as barbarous or cruel. Among the exceptions are the massacre of vanquished foes, and non-combatants, male and female.

But the proclamation, as law, either is valid, or is not valid. If it is not valid it cannot be retracted any more than the dead can be brought to life. Some of you profess that their retraction would operate favorably for the Union. Why better after the retraction than before the issue? There was more than a year and a half of trial to suppress the rebellion before the proclamation was issued, the last one hundred days of which passed under an explicit notice that it was coming, and was expected by those in revolt to their allegiance. The war was not retrogressed as favorably for us since the issue of the proclamation as before.

I know, as fully as any one can know the opinions of others, that some of the commanders of our armies in the field, who have given us some of our most important successes, believe the emancipation policy and the use of colored troops, constituted the heaviest blow yet dealt to the rebellion, and that, at least, one of these important successes could not have been achieved at the time it was but for the aid of black soldiers. Among the commanders holding these views are some who have never had any affinity with what is called abolitionism, or with republican party policies, but who hold them purely as military opinions. I submit these opinions as being entitled to some weight against the objections often urged—that emancipation and arming the blacks are unwise as military measures, and was not adopted as such in good faith. You say you will not fight to free negroes. Some of them seem willing to fight for you; but no matter. Fight you, then, exclusively to save the Union. I issued

the proclamation on purpose to aid you in saving the Union. Whenever you shall have conquered all resistance to the Union, if I shall urge you to continue fighting, it will be an apt time, then, for you to declare you will not fight to free negroes.

I thought that in your struggle for the Union, to whatever extent the negroes should cease helping the enemy, to that extent it weakened the enemy in his resistance to you. Do you think differently? I thought that whatever negroes can be got to do as soldiers, leave just so much less for white soldiers to do in saving the Union. Does it appear otherwise to you?

But negroes, like other people, act upon emotions. Why should they do anything for us, if we will do nothing for them? If they stake their lives for us, they must be prompted by the strongest motive—even the promise of freedom; and the promise, being made, must be kept.

The signs look better. The Father of Waters again goes untraveled to the sea—Thanks to the great northwest for it—nor yet wholly to them. Three hundred miles, up they met New England, Empire, Keystone and Jersey, hewing their way right and left. The Sunny South, too, in more colors than one, also lent a hand. On the spot, their part of the history was jotted down in black and white. The job was a great national one; and let none be banned who bore an honorable part in it. And while those who have cleared the great river may well be proud, even that is not all. It is hard to say that anything has been more bravely or ably done than at Antietam, Murfreesboro, Gettysburg, and on many fields of lesser note.

Nor must Uncle Sam's web feet be forgotten. At all the watery margins they have been ready. Not only in the deep sea, the broad bay, and the rapid river, but also upon the narrow muddy bayou, and wherever the ground was a little damp, they have been, and made their tracks. Thanks to all. For the great republic—for the principles it lives by, and keeps alive—for man's vast future—thanks to all.

Peace does not appear so distant as it did. I hope it will come soon, and come to stay, and so come as to be worth the keeping in all future time. It will then have been proved that, among free men, there can be no successful appeal from the ballot to the bullet; and that they who take such appeal are sure to lose their case, and pay the costs, and then there would be some black men who can remember that, with silent tongue, and clenched teeth, and steady eye, and well poised bayonet, they have helped mankind on to this great consummation: while I fear there will be some white ones, unable to forget that, with malignant hearts, and deceitful speech, they have striven to hinder it. Still let us not be over-zealous of a speedy, final triumph. Let us be quite sober, let us be deliberately and calmly, never doubting that a just God, in his own good time, will give us the rightful result. Yours, very truly, A. LINCOLN.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette, From Gen. Burnside's Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
TO THE PRESS, August 25.

At last we are in the midst of the traditional horrors of a mountain march, and find them to diminish as we approach. Twenty-five miles to-day, over sandy mountain ridges, through narrow pathways cut through the pines, laurel and magnolia, in constant habitation, forage or water, from 4 o'clock a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m., is no joke, and will read well in the history of the campaign. Col. Gilbert is still in the advance of us. Our general's vigilance, skill and industry are miraculous. Always first in the saddle and the last to retire, his endurance knows no rest or faltering by the way. Our men are in fine spirits and remarkable health. Would that I could say the same of our much abused co-laborers, the poor mules, who thus far have appeared to be the chief sufferers.

I cannot yet give you the details of the campaign. We meet Tennessee refugees flying the conscription every day. No rebel forces are reported in any considerable numbers, or at least sufficient to interest us. Twenty deserters from London Bridge passed through our lines to-day. They regard the bottom as about falling out of the Confederate tub, and assert that disgusted and lukewarm rebels are deserting the cause like rats from a falling building. They stated that if we would only go into East Tennessee now we would be received with joyful acclamations everywhere, and not lack subsistence. One of the deserters was a rebel lieutenant, who seemed well-informed and quite intelligent. Another had been a scout of Rosecrans, captured near Tullahoma, he fraternized at once with the rebels and was conscripted; had been several weeks with Jirag, and two weeks at London, whence he escaped, bringing out some thirty others.

All confirmed previous reports concerning the crops, the sentiments of the people and the universal discouragement and demoralization of the rebel cause, have passed the country through which we have passed is intense and has not been ameliorated by the march of the army. Some we have paid, and liberally, for every damage and all supplies, but the poor fellow whose last oat straw and blade of edible grass has been taken, cannot eat greenbacks or feed them to his cattle, and doubtless many will suffer especially those who have no corn growing. But the aphorism that private interest must give way to public benefit is inexorable. Some good Union men submit cheerfully. I will take pleasure in exploiting these loyal people when I am permitted to give details, for they deserve it; but I am sorry to say neither their sentiments or the example is universal. Many take advantage of our necessities and liberality to extort fabulous values for articles furnished or damages sustained, and others bring an exaggerated account and press false claims with pertinacious avarice and impudence. It is but just to say this class of persons are chiefly southern sympathizers.

We resume our march at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning, and some of us think that our troubles have scarcely commenced. The long stretches of barren mountains before us, certainly promise no easy thing, but all are willing and anxious to brave the unknown perils before them, and all are animated with the hope of terminating now and forever the rigor of that cruel and aristocratic old monarch, King Cotton, to sustain whose crumbling throne hecatombs of men have already been sacrificed and rivers of blood spilled. The wail of the widow and cry of the orphan may not cease during this generation probably. But our boys are willing to peril life and endure hardships to maintain the only government in the world ever erected upon the basis of a people's intelligence and culture, and by whose permanence alone the progress of barbarism may be forever checked. So to-morrow we march.

The New York Illustrated News of this week has a cartoon representing two prominent characters meeting at the "Royal Copperhead Hotel," Halifax. The conversation was as follows:

Val.—"Hallo, Fernando! what yer doing here?"

F. Wood, Esq.—"Aint been well since the New York riots—thought I'd come here for my health—strong draft in New York—here's to 'Jeff'!"

Men are like wagons; they rattle most when there's nothing in them.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

New York, September 2.

A Memphis letter of the 25th denies the death of Pemberton. He had been taken to Richmond under a strong guard.

Johnston commands at New Orleans. Two-thirds of his army is in the field, under Lee.

The steamer Alice Vivian has been captured for violating the blockade. Several members of Gen. Slaughter's staff were captured on board.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 22d ult. has Tampico dates to the 10th, saying the place was occupied by the French.

St. Louis, Sept. 2.

Special to the Chicago Tribune.—Advices at headquarters from Gen. Steele, dated August 26, state that our advance Davidson, has driven Marmaduke's cavalry, about 3,000 in number, out of Brownsville, capturing Col. Burbridge and some private. At the date of this dispatch from Davidson, Glover's brigade was pushing the enemy toward Bayou Metot.

Gen. Fiske telegraphed this morning from Pilot Knob, that deserters from Burbridge's command, report that our forces attacked Price on the 25th at Brownsville and Bayou Metairie. Price's forces were driven back across the Arkansas river on Wednesday forenoon last. The entire rebel force was in full retreat, Steele and Davidson hotly pursuing them and shelling the fleeing rebels. Hundreds are deserting.

Marmaduke's command was wholly routed and scattered, and Little Rock was within the grasp of the federal army.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DISPATCHES.

New York, Sept. 3.

The Herald's Washington special states that reports are in circulation of flanking movements by Lee, and extensive cavalry demonstrations, for which there is no foundation other than of some small rebel cavalry demonstrations on the Lower Potomac. There is no prospect of an immediate movement of either side. No doubt a large force of rebels are below Fredericksburg, north of the Rappahannock. White's cavalry still infest Loudoun county and the northern portion of Fairfax. Three hundred rebel infantry at Snicker's Gap are actively enforcing the conscription. A small squad of rebel cavalry crossed at Edward's Ferry, yesterday, but did little damage. Our cavalry have made several captures within a few days, and are energetically pursuing the rebels. The reported capture of 100 sutler's wagons is untrue.

New York, Sept. 3.

The Mobile Register says that Alex. H. Stephens is at Nassau.

A Mississippi paper says a federal raid is expected along the Mississippi Central Railroad, and Gen. Chalmers is preparing to meet it.

New Orleans letters contain little information. The steamer Gertrude, on her passage from New York, captured a rebel steamer from Havana for Mobile with a valuable cargo, and took her to New Orleans.

Everything in New Orleans, according to the Herald's correspondent, indicates a movement of the army. Gen. Herron had taken passage in the steamer Morning Star, but his luggage was revoked, and nearly all regimental officers have left the city for the field.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.

Major General Blunt, in his official report of the battle of Honey Springs, Ark., says the 1st Kansas colored regiment particularly distinguished themselves. They fought like veterans, and preserved their line unbroken throughout the engagement. Their coolness and bravery have never been surpassed. They were in the hottest of the fight, and opposed to Texas troops twice their number, while they completely routed the 20th Texas regiment which fought against them. They went into the fight with 300 men, and came out with only 60.

New York, Sept. 3.

Tribune's special. The report that there will be no draft in Ohio is untrue. The present draft will need 20,000 deserters. Secretary Stanton has removed Quartermaster Gen. Meigs, Gen. Ripley, chief of ordnance, and Surgeon General Hammond and Surgeon Clymer.

Warrants for the payment of all troops in the field will be issued from treasury to-morrow, Thursday.

The World has the following special:

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 2.

The latest from Burnside's army says he had passed Jamestown and through the gaps, and was marching on Kingston, then to tap the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, thus cutting off the rebel retreat towards the west, while another force which had proceeded eastward of the Cumberland Gap, would cut off the road above, and thus capture or drive the rebels out of the valley. Rosecrans was expected to cross at the lower end of the valley, thus seizing the Tennessee railroad, between Knoxville and Florence.

The World's Washington dispatch says the rebels who crossed at Edward's Ferry captured a number of cattle, but were unable to get them over the Potomac, and abandoned them in the woods. Contrabands persist in stating that Lee is about making a movement.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.

The following is Gen. Gilmore's reply, a brief notice of which has been published in the rebel papers, to Gen. Beauregard's communication, already printed at length.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SEVEN,
ISLAND OF JAMES, August 30, 9 p. m.

Sir.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date complaining that one of my batteries had opened on the city of Charleston, and thrown a number of heavy rifle shells into the city, the inhabitants of which, of course, were asleep and unarmed. My letter to you demanding the surrender of Ft. Sumter, and threatening in default thereof to open fire upon Charleston, was delivered near Ft. Wagner at 11:15 a. m., of the 21st inst., and should have arrived at your headquarters in time to have permitted your answer to reach me within the limit assigned, namely 4 hours. The fact that you were absent from your headquarters at the time of its arrival may be regarded as an unfortunate circumstance for the city of Charleston, but it is one for which I clearly am not responsible. This letter bore a date at my headquarters, was officially delivered by an officer of my staff. The inadvertent omission of my signature doubtless affords ground for special pleading, but it is not the argument of a commander solicitous only for the safety of sleeping women and children, and unarmed men. Your threats of retaliation for acts of mine which you do not allege to be in violation of the usages of civilized warfare, except as regards the length of time allowed as notice of my intention, are passed by without comment.

I will, however, call your attention to the well established principle that the commander of a place attacked, not invested, having his avenues of escape open, practically has no right to a notice of an intention of bombardment, other than that which is given by the threatening attitude of his adversary.

Even had not this letter been written, the city of Charleston has had, according to your own charge, during that time my attack upon her defenses has steadily progressed. The ultimate object of that attack has at no time been doubtful. If under the circumstances the life of any single non-combatant is exposed to peril by the bombardment of the city, the responsibility rests with those who have first failed to relieve the non-combatants or to secure the safety of the city after having held control of all its approaches for nearly two years and a half, in the presence of a threatening force, and who afterwards refused to accept the terms upon which the bombardment might have been postponed. From various sources, official and otherwise, I am led to believe that most of the women and children of Charleston were long since removed from that city, but upon your assurance that the city is still full of them, I shall suspend the bombardment until 11 o'clock P. M., to-morrow, thus giving you two days from the time you acknowledge to have received my communication of the 21st inst.

Very respectfully your old friend's serv't,

Q. A. GILMORE,

Brigadier General Commanding,

To Gen. P. T. Beauregard, commanding Confederate forces, Charleston, S. C.

It appears that the Spanish and British consuls respectively addressed Gen. Gilmore on behalf of the subjects of their countries in Charleston, and he cheerfully suspended bombardment for 24 hours, to give them time to leave the city. Nothing was farther, he says, from his wish than to endanger their lives and property.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

New York, Sept. 3.

Flour 64 1/2c better, at 4,800,000 extra state; 5,000,35 R. H. O. Wheat market 14 1/2c better, at 86,107 for Chicago spring; 94 1/4, 14 Milwaukee club; 1,16 1/2, 22 winter red. Corn 1c better, quiet, at 75 1/2c. Oats 14 1/2c better, at 58 1/2c. Whisky firmer, at 60c.

Stocks lower. Sterling firmer. Gold 112 1/4; Erie 1/2; Reading 1 1/4; New York Central 1 3/4.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

POPULARITY OF THE 5-20. [Loan in Chicago.—The Chicago Journal says: We are informed by Luther Haven, Esq., of the United States repository, that he has filled orders for United States 5-20 bonds, amounting in the aggregate to two and a half millions of dollars. This is exclusive of the bonds ordered by the different banks who are acting as sub-agents, so that the whole amount invested in these favorite bonds will not fall far short of four millions. Good enough for Chicago.

Major General Paine, of this state, who lost a leg at Fort Hudson, was at Chicago Wednesday. He left for New York, in which city, it is said, he has been assigned to special duty.

GENERAL LANE'S SWORD.—The rebels at Lawrence took Gen. Lane's sword which was presented to him by his regiment after their return from the Mexican war. During the pursuit the general killed the rebel who had it and recovered it.

FAMILY FLOUR.

WE will sell the best quality of FAMILY FLOUR in sacks or barrels, at

\$5 00 per Barrel.

J. A. J. CLARK,
Janesville City Mill,
Sept. 1, 1863.

MRS. ALLEN'S PREPARATIONS for the Hair, together with a great variety of other kinds, such as Hair Dyes, Ac., at the sign of the Golden Rule, Main street. C. B. COLWELL, agent.

SCALE AGENCY!

Fairbanks' Patent Scales, MANUFACTURED BY E. & T. Fairbanks & Co.—The most reliable scales in the world. For sale by E. S. BARRIOWS, Hardware Merchant, Janesville.

DIMOCK'S

INSURANCE AGENCY.

Representing a Cash Capital and Surplus of over

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

ON THE FOLLOWING

SOUND OLD EASTERN COMPANIES:

HARTFORD COMPANIES,

ATLANTA,

PHOENIX,

MERCHANTS,

CITY FIRE,

NEW ENGLAND,

NORTH AMERICAN.

NEW YORK COMPANIES:

HOME,

CONTINENTAL,

SECURITY,

ARCTIC.

WESTERN MASS., Pittsfield,

LIVERPOOL & LONDON, Eng.

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO., Newark, N. J.

All insured at this agency and promptly paid in current funds.

R. D. DIMOCK, Agent.

School Books.

WE have the largest supply of the best school books in the city, which we will sell at the lowest prices. Remember the place, Janesville Library, Exchange corner. O. J. DEARBORN, agent.

For our City Schools.

A GENERAL assortment of the SCHOOL BOOKS, ALPHABETS, COPY BOOKS, &c., in our city schools, may be had at the lowest selling prices, at the Janesville Library, Exchange corner. O. J. DEARBORN, agent.

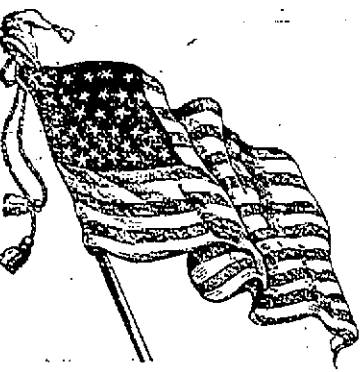
GENERAL ELECTION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at the General Election, to be held on the 1st day of November, 1863, on the third day of November next, in the several towns and wards in Rock County, in the State of Wisconsin, the following officers are to be elected, to-wit:

A Governor, in the place of Edward Salomon; A Lieutenant Governor, in the place of J. M. Leitch; A Secretary of State, in the place of James T. Lewis; A State Treasurer, in the place of Samuel D. Hastings; An Attorney General, in the place of William H. Smith; A State Superintendent, in the place of Josiah L. Pickard; A Bank Comptroller, in the place of William H. Ramsey; A State Prison Commissioner, in the place of A. P. Hannon.

Where several terms of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1864.

A Member of Assembly in each of the following Assembly Districts in said county of Rock, to-wit: comprising the towns of Clinton, Janesville, Magnolia, Porter and Union, 2d, the towns of Fulton, Harmony, Linn and Milton, the towns of Fred. Ford, Johnston and La Prairie, 3d, the city of Beloit and the towns of Turle and Dubois, 4th, the city of Janesville, the town of Adams, 5th, the towns of Plymouth, Rock and Spring Valley, 6th, the city of Janesville, 7th, the town of Adams, 8th, the town of Adams, 9th, the town of Adams, 10th, the town of Adams, 11th, the town of Adams, 12th, the town of Adams, 13th, the town of Adams, 14th, the town of Adams, 15th, the town of Adams, 16th, the town of Adams, 17th, the town of Adams, 18th, the town of Adams, 19th, the town of Adams, 20th, the town of Adams, 21st, the town of Adams, 22nd, the town of Adams, 23rd, the town of Adams, 24th, the town of Adams, 25th, the town of Adams, 26th, the town of Adams, 27th, the town of Adams, 28th, the town of Adams, 29th, the town of Adams, 30th, the town of Adams, 31st, the town of Adams, 32nd, the town of Adams, 33rd, the town of Adams, 34th, the town of Adams, 35th, the town of Adams,



Forever float that standard sheet—Where breathes the foe but falls before us? With Freedom's soil beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS

FOR GOVERNOR,
JAMES T. LEWIS.
of Columbia County;
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
WYMAN SPOONER,
of Walworth County;
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,
of Dane County;
FOR STATE TREASURER,
SAMUEL D. HASTINGS,
of Trempealeau County;
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
WINFIELD SMITH,
of Milwaukee County;
FOR BANK CONTROLLER,
WM. H. HAMSEY,
of Gratiot County;
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
JOSIAH L. PICKARD,
of Grant County;
FOR STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER,
HENRY CORDIER,
of Winnebago County.

Mr. Lincoln's Letter.

We have neither time nor room for comment upon Mr. Lincoln's letter. It is so plain that it needs little elucidation. He declares that compromise is impossible, adheres to his emancipation proclamation, and justifies the arming of the negroes. The promise of freedom to the slaves, he says, "being made, must be kept."

Lawrence Relief Meeting.

Met at Lippin's Hall at 12 o'clock, and called to order by J. M. Burgess, Esq., who nominated Dr. R. B. Treat as temporary chairman. Levi B. Raymond was chosen temporary secretary. The chairman appointed Messrs. J. M. Burgess, S. J. M. Putnam and Levi Davis, as a committee upon permanent organization, and to report business for the meeting.

Adjourned until 2 o'clock, p. m.

Meeting called to order at 2 o'clock, p. m., and after music by the Beloit cornet band, the committee upon permanent organization reported as follows:

President—Hon. R. B. Treat.

Vice Presidents—Senatorial district, J. W. Wheeler; 1st assembly district, Hugh Wheeler; 2d do, Peter Schmidt; 3d do, W. H. Stark; 4th do, A. W. Root; 5th do, Hamilton Richardson; 6th do, A. W. Bemis.

Secretaries—Levi B. Raymond, H. A. Patterson.

The chairman appointed Messrs. S. H. Culver, Jas. Sutherland and Jas. M. Burgess, a committee on resolutions.

The committee to report a plan of operations to the meeting made the following report:

To render such aid to the unfortunate negroes by the late outrage at Lawrence, Kansas, as their case demands, a thorough organization of the county is necessary. To this end your committee recommend that a central committee of five gentlemen be appointed by the president, with the chairman residing at the county seat, whose duty it shall be to appoint town committees, receive and forward all contributions, and have a superintendence of the matter generally.

The committees in the several towns and wards to consist of one gentleman and two ladies; the gentleman to be chairman, with power to call meetings in their respective towns and wards, and who shall see that the contributions are forwarded to the chairman of the central committee, who shall acknowledge the same through the county paper.

It shall be the duty of the central committee to see that the committees in the several towns and wards do their duty faithfully. Every man in the county should have an opportunity to contribute to this worthy object.

The central committee to make reports from time to time of the amount of contributions, and from what town received.

J. M. BURGESS,
S. J. M. PUTNAM,
LEVI DAVIS.

On motion the report was adopted.

Hon. Warren Chase, of Michigan, was then introduced, and spoke at considerable length upon our duties to the people of Lawrence, to suffering humanity and to our country.

Mr. Culver, chairman of the committee on resolutions reported as follows:

Resolved, That the great calamity that has befallen our brothers and countrymen at Lawrence, Kansas, demands and receives our deepest sympathy and calls loudly upon our citizens for material aid.

Resolved, That our brothers having suffered in the cause of liberty and humanity, it is the duty of the citizens of this county, as well as of that of patriotic and philanthropists throughout the nation, to hasten to their relief, by rendering such assistance as their situation requires.

Resolved, That this horrible outrage having been perpetrated by the rebels and traitors, enemies to our country, to liberty and to humanity, stern justice demands their entire extermination, and it is alike the duty of the government and the people to mete out to them, their aiders, abettors and sympathizers, the most severe and condign punishment.

S. H. CULVER,
JAMES SUTHERLAND,
J. M. BURGESS.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted.

Rev. M. P. Kinney then made a short

but stirring appeal for the sufferers at Lawrence.

A motion was made that a committee of five be appointed to select committees in the several towns and wards. Motion carried, and the chairman appointed Messrs. James M. Burgess, Anson Pope, Guy Wheeler, H. Richardson and James Sutherland as such committee, who are to report through the papers when such selections are made.

On motion the thanks of the meeting were returned to the speakers who had so ably and eloquently addressed the meeting, and to the Beloit Cornet Band for their attendance and excellent music upon the occasion.

On motion adjourned.

R. B. TREAT, President.

LEVI B. RAYMOND, } Secretaries.
H. A. PATTERSON, }

THE PRESIDENT ON THE WAR.

Mr. Lincoln's Letter to the Springfield, Illinois, Convention.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 16, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR:—Your letter, inviting me to attend a mass meeting of unconditional Union men, to be held at the capital of Illinois, on the 3d day of September, has been received.

It would be very agreeable to me, to thus meet my old friends, at my own home; but I cannot just now be absent from here, so long as a visit there would require.

The meeting is to be of all those who maintain unconditional devotion to the Union; and I am sure my old political friends will thank me for tendering, as I do, the nation's gratitude to those other noble men, whom no partisan malice, or partisan hope, can make false to the nation's life.

There are those who are dissatisfied with me. To such I would say: You desire peace, and you blame me that we do not have it. But how can we attain it? There are but three conceivable ways. First, to suppress the rebellion by force of arms. This I am trying to do. Are you for it? If you are not, I am against it. If you are for it, I am for it. If you are, you should say so plainly. If you are not for peace, nor yet for dissolution, there only remains some in-between compromise. I do not believe any compromise embracing the maintenance of the Union, is now possible. All I learn leads to a directly opposite belief.

The strength of the rebellion is its military arm. That army dominates all the country, and all the people, within its range. Any offer of terms made by any man, or men, without that range, in opposition to that army, is simply nothing for the present; because such man, or men, have no power whatever to enforce their side of a compromise if one were made with them. To illustrate: Suppose refugees from the south, and peace men of the north, get together in convention, and frame and proclaim a compromise embracing a restoration of the Union, in what way can that compromise be used to keep Lee's army out of Pennsylvania? Would Lee's army keep Lee's army out of Pennsylvania, and I think can ultimately drive it out of existence. But no compromise to which the controllers of Lee's army are not agreed can, at all, affect that army. In an effort at such compromise we should waste time, which the enemy would improve to our disadvantage; and that would be all. A compromise, to be effective, must be made either with those who control the rebel army, or with the people first liberated from the domination of that army by the success of our own army. Now, allow me to assure you that no word or intimation from that rebel army, or from any of the men controlling it, in relation to any peace compromise, has ever come to my knowledge or belief. All charges and insinuations to the contrary are deceptive and groundless; and I promise you that if any such proposition shall hereafter come from you, I freely acknowledge myself the servant of the people, according to the bond of service—the United States constitution; and that, as such, I am responsible to them.

But to be plain: You are dissatisfied with me about the negro. Quite likely there is a difference of opinion between you and myself upon that subject. I certainly wish that all men could be free, whether you propose you do not. Yet I have neither adopted nor proposed any measure which is not consistent with even your view, provided you are for the Union. I suggested compensated emancipation; to which you replied you wished not to be taxed by negroes. But I had not asked you to be taxed by negroes, except in such a way as to save you from greater taxation to save the Union exclusively by other means.

You dislike the emancipation proclamation, and perhaps would have it retracted. You say it is unconstitutional. I think differently; I think the constitution invests its commander-in-chief with the law of war, in time of war. The most that can be said, if so much, is, that slaves are property. Is there—has there ever been—any question that by the law of war, property, both of enemies and friends, may be taken when needed? And is it not needed whenever taking it helps us or hurts the enemy? Take the world over, destroy enemies' property, when they cannot use it, and even destroy their own to keep it from the enemy. Civilized belligerents do all in their power to help themselves or hurt the enemy, except a few things regarded as barbarous or cruel. Among the exceptions are the massacre of vanquished foes, and non-combatants, male and female.

But the proclamation, as law, either is valid, or is not valid. If it is not valid it needs no retraction. If it is valid it cannot be retracted any more than the dead can be brought to life. Some of you profess to think its retraction would operate favorably for the Union. Why better after the retraction than before the issue? It was more than a year and a half of trial to suppress the rebellion before the proclamation was issued, the last one hundred of which passed under an explicit notice that it was coming, unless averted by those in revolt returning to their allegiance. The war has certainly progressed as favorably for us since the issue of the proclamation as before.

I know, as fully as any one can know the opinions of others, that some of the commanders of our armies in the field, who have given us some of our most important successes, believe the emancipation policy and the use of colored troops, constituted the heaviest blow yet dealt to the rebellion, and that, at least, one of these important successes could not have been achieved at the time it was but for the aid of black soldiers. Among the commanders holding these views are some who have never had any affinity with what is called abolitionism, who hold them purely as military opinions. I submit these opinions as being entitled to some weight against the objections often urged—that emancipation as military measures, blacks are unwelcome as such in good faith, and say you will not fight to free negroes. Some of them seem willing to fight for you; but no matter. Fight you, then, exclusively to save the Union. I issued

the proclamation on purpose to aid you in saving the Union.—Whenever you shall have conquered all resistance to the Union, if I shall urge you to continue fighting, it will be an apt time, then, for you to declare you will not fight to free negroes.

I thought that you were struggling for the Union, to whatever extent the negroes should come helping the enemy, to that extent it weakened the enemy in his resistance to you. Do you think differently? I thought that whatever negroes can be got to do as soldiers, leaves just so much less for white soldiers to do in saving the Union. Does it appear otherwise to you?

But negroes, like other people, act upon emotions. Why should they do anything for us, if we will do nothing for them? If they stake their lives for us, they must be prompted by the strongest motives—even the promise of freedom; and the promise, being made, must be kept.

The signs look better. The Father of Waters again goes untroubled to the sea.—Thanks to the great northwest for it—nor yet wholly to them. Three hundred miles up, they met New England, Empire, Kentucky and Jersey, hewing their way right and left. The Shanny South, too, in more colors than one, also lent a hand. On the spot, their part of the history was jotted down in black and white. The job was great, national one, and let none be banned who bore an honorable part in it. And while those who have cleared the great river may well be proud, even that is not all. It is hard to say that anything has been more bravely or ably done than at Antietam, Murfreesboro, Gettysburg, and on many fields of lesser note.

Nor must Uncle Sam's web feet be forgotten. At all the watery margins they have been present. Not only on the deep sea, the broad bay, and the rapid river, but also upon the narrow muddy bayou, and wherever the ground was a little damp, they have been, and made their tracks.—Thanks to all. For the great republic—for the principles it lives by, and keeps alive—for man's vast future—thanks to all.

Peace does not appear so distant as it did. I hope it will come soon, and come to stay, and so come as to be worth the keeping in all future time. It will then have been proved that, among free men, there can be no successful appeal from the ballot to the bullet; and that they who take such appeal are sure to lose their case, and pay the costs, and then there would be some black men who can remember that, with silent tongue, and clenched teeth, and steady eye, and well-poised bayonet, they have helped mankind on to this great consummation: while I fear there will be some white ones, unable to forget that, with malignant hearts, and selfish speech, they have striven to hinder it. Still let us not be over sanguine of a speedy final triumph. Let us be quite sober. Let us diligently apply the means, never doubting that a just God, in his good time, will give us the rightful result. Yours, very truly,
A. LINCOLN.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

From Gen. Burnside's Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
IN THE FIELD, AUGUST 25.

At last we are in the midst of the traditional horrors of mountain travel, and find them to diminish as we approach. Twenty-five miles today, over sandy mountain ridges, through narrow pathways cut through the pines, laurel and magnolia, in noontime of habitation, forage or water, from 4 o'clock a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m., is no joke, and will read well in the history of the campaign. Col. Gilbert is still in the advance of us. Our general's vigilance, skill and industry are marvellous. Always first in the saddle and the last to retire, his endurance knows no rest or faltering by the way. Our men are in fine spirits and remarkable health. Would that I could say the same of our much abused col-laborers, the poor mules, who thus far have appeared to be the chief sufferers.

I cannot yet give you the details of the campaign.

We meet Tennessee refugees flying the conscription every day. No rebel forces are reported in any considerable numbers, or at least sufficient to interest us. Twenty deserters from Lee's army have been taken through our lines today. They were the most, without failing out of the confederate tub, and assert that disgusted and lukewarm rebels are deserting the cause like rats from a falling building. They stated that if we would only go into East Tennessee now we would be received with joyful acclamations everywhere, and not lack subsistence. One of the deserters was a rebel lieutenant, who seemed well-informed and quite intelligent. Another had been a scout of Rosecrans, captured near Tallahoma; he fraternized at once with the rebels and was conscripted; and had been several weeks with Drayge, and two weeks at Loudon, whence he escaped, bringing out some thirty others.

All confirmed previous reports concerning the crops, the sentiments of the people and the universal discouragement and demoralization of the rebel cause. The poverty of the country through which we have passed is intense and has not been alleviated by the march of the army. Some were paid, and liberally, for every damage and all supplies, but the poor fellow whose last straw and blade of edible grass has been taken, cannot eat greenbacks or feed them to his cattle, and doubtless many will suffer especially those who have no corn growing. But the aphorism that private interest must give way to public benefit is inexorable. Some good Union men submit cheerfully. I will take pleasure in exploiting these loyal people when I am permitted to give details for they deserve it, but I am sorry to say neither their sentiments or the example is universal. Many take advantage of our necessities and liberality to extort fabulous values for articles furnished or damages sustained, and others bring an exaggerated account and press false claims with pertinacious avarice and impudence. It is but just to say this class of persons are chiefly southern sympathizers.

We resume our march at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning, and some of us think that our troubles have scarcely commenced. The long stretches of barren mountains before us, certainly promise no easy thing, but all are willing and anxious to brave the unknown perils before them, and all are animated with the hope of terminating now and forever the rigor of that cruel and atrocious old monarch, King Cotton, to assist those crumbling through the beams of men have already been sacrificed and rivers of blood spilled. The wail of the widow and cry of the orphan may not cease during this generation probably. But our boys are willing to peril life and endure hardships to maintain the only government in the world ever erected upon the basis of a people's intelligence and culture, and by whose permanence alone the progress of barbarism may be forever checked. So to-morrow we march.

The New York Illustrated News of this week has a cartoon representing two prominent characters meeting at the "Royal Copperhead Hotel," Halifax. The conversation was as follows:

Val.—"Hello, Fernando! what yer doing here, eh?"

F. Wood, Esq.—"Aint been well since the New York riots—thought I'd come here for my health—strong draft in New York—here's to Jeff!"

Men are like wagons; they rattle most when there's nothing in them.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

New York, September 2.

A Memphis letter of the 25th denies the death of Pemberton. He had been taken to Richmond under a strong guard.

Johnston commands at New Orleans. Two-thirds of his army is in the field, under Hardee.

The steamer Alice Vivian has been captured for violating the blockade. Several members of Gen. Slaughter's staff were captured on board.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 22d ult. has Tampa dates to the 10th, saying the place was occupied by the French.

St. Louis, Sept. 2. Special to the Chicago Tribune.—Advices at headquarters from Gen. Steele, dated August 26, state that our advance under Davidson, has driven Marmaduke's cavalry, about 8,000 in number, out of Brownsville, capturing Col. Barbridge and some privates. At the date of this dispatch from Davidson, Glover's brigade was pushing the enemy toward Bayou Meto.

Active fighting continued this morning from Pilot Knob, that deserts from Burbridge's command, report that our forces attacked Price on the 25th at Brownsville and Bayou Metairie. Price's forces were driven back across the Arkansas river on Wednesday forenoon last. The entire rebel force was in full retreat, Steele and Davidson hotly pursuing them and shelling the fleeing rebels. Hundreds are deserting. Marmaduke's command was wholly routed and scattered, and Little Rock was within the grasp of the federal army.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DISPATCHES.

New York, Sept. 3.

The Herald's Washington special states that reports are in circulation of flanking movements by Lee, and extensive cavalry demonstrations, for which there is no foundation other than of some small rebel cavalry demonstrations on the Lower Potomac. There is no prospect of an immediate movement of either army. No doubt a large force of rebels are below Fredericksburg, north of the Rappahannock. White's cavalry still infest Loudon county. The northern portion of Snicker's Gap are held by rebel infantry. The Gap are small squad of rebel cavalry crossed at Edward's Ferry, yesterday, but did but little damage. Our cavalry have made several captures within a few days, and are energetically pursuing the rebels. The reported capture of 100 sutler's wagons is untrue.

New York, Sept. 3.

The Mobile Register says that Alex. H. Stephens is at Nassau.

A Mississippi paper says a federal raid is expected along the Mississippi Central Railroad, and Gen. Chalmers is preparing to meet it.

New Orleans letters contain little information. The steamer Gertrude, on her passage from New York, captured a rebel steamer from Havana for Mobile with a valuable cargo, and took her to New Orleans.

Everything in New Orleans, according to the Herald's correspondent, indicates a movement of the army. Gen. Heron had taken passage in the steamer Morning Star, but his luggage was revoked, and nearly all regimental officers have left the city for the field.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.

Major General Blunt, in his official report of the battle of Honey Springs, Ark., says the 1st Kansas colored regiment particularly distinguished themselves. They fought like veterans, and preserved their line unbroken throughout the engagement. Their coolness and bravery I have never seen surpassed. They were in the hottest of the fight, and opposed to Texas troops, twice their number, while they completely routed the 20th Texas regiment which fought against them. They went into the fight with 300 men, and came out with only 60.

New York, Sept. 3.

Tribune's special.—The report that there will be no draft in Ohio is untrue. The present draft will send 100,000 new men in the field, besides 20,000 deserters. Secretary Stanton has removed Quartermaster Gen. Meigs, Gen. Ripley, chief of ordnance, also Surgeon General Hammond and Surgeon Olymper.

Warrants for the payment of all troops in the field will be issued from treasury to-morrow, Thursday.

The World has the following special:

Lynchburg, Ky., Sept. 2. The latest from Burnside's army says he had passed Jamestown and through the gap, and was marching toward Kingston, then to tap the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, thus cutting off the rebel retreat towards the west, while another force which had proceeded eastward of the Cumberland Gap, would cut off the road above, and thus capture or drive the rebels out of the valley. Rosecrans was expected to cross at the lower end of the valley, thus seizing the Tennessee railroad, between Knoxville and Florence.

The World's Washington dispatch says the rebels who crossed at Edward's Ferry captured a number of cattle, but were unable to get them over the Potomac, and abandoned them in the woods. Contrabands persist in stating that Lee is about making a movement.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.

The following is Gen. Gilmore's reply, a brief notice of which has been published in the rebel papers, to Gen. Beauregard's communication, already printed at length. The communication was dated at Richmond, Va., Sept. 2, 1863, and was as follows:—

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date complaining that one of my batteries had opened on the city of Charleston, and thrown a number of heavy rifle shells into the city, the inhabitants of which, of course, were asleep and unarmed. My letter to you demanding the surrender of Ft. Sumter, and threatening in default thereof to open fire upon Charleston, was delivered near Ft. Wagner at 11:15 a. m., of the 21st inst., and should have arrived at your headquarters in time to have permitted your answer to reach me within the limit assigned, namely 4 hours. The fact that you were absent from your headquarters at the time of its arrival may be regarded as an unfortunate circumstance for the city of Charleston, but it is one for which I clearly am not responsible. This letter bore date at my headquarters, was officially delivered by an officer of my staff. The inadvertent omission of my signature doubtless affords ground for special pleading, but it is not the argument of a commander solicited only for the safety of sleeping women and children, and unarmed men. Your threats of retaliation for acts of mine which you do not allege to be in violation of the usages of civilized warfare, except as regards the length of time allowed as notice of my intention, are passed by without comment. I will, however, call your attention to the well established principle that the commander of a place attacked, not invested, having his avenues of escape open, practically has no right to a notice of an inten-

tion of bombardment, other than that which is given by the threatening attitude of his adversary.

Even had not this letter been written, the city of Charleston has had, according to your own computation, 40 days notice of her danger. During that time my attack upon her defenses has steadily progressed. The ultimate object of that attack has at no time been doubtful. If under the circumstances the life of any single non-combatant is exposed to peril by the bombardment of the city, the responsibility rests with those who have first failed to relieve the non-combatants or to secure the safety of the city after having held control of all its approaches for nearly two years and a half, in the presence of a threatening force, and who afterwards refused to accept the terms upon which the bombardment might have been postponed. From various sources, official and otherwise, I am led to believe that most of the women and children of Charleston were long since removed from that city, but upon your assurance that the city is still full of life, I shall suspend the bombardment until 11 o'clock P. M., to-morrow, thus giving you two days from the time you acknowledge to have received my communication of the 21st inst.

Very respectfully your obdt. servt.,

Q. A. GILMORE,

Brigadier General Commanding.

To Gen. P. T. Beauregard, commanding Confederate forces, Charleston, S. C.

It appears that the Spanish and British consuls respectively addressed Gen. Gilmore on behalf of the subjects of their countries in Charleston, and he cheerfully suspended bombardment for 24 hours, to give them time to leave the city. Nothing was farther, he says, from his wish than to endanger their lives and property.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

New York, Sept. 3.

Flour 54 1/2c better, at 4,804,500 extra state; 5,004,35 R. H. O. Wheat market 14c better, at 86,01, for Chicago spring; 94,14 Milwaukee club; 1,164,22 winter red. Corn 1c better, quiet, at 75,76. Oats 12c better, at 58,62. Whisky firmer, at 50c.

Stocks lower. Sterling firmer. Gold 1,294; Erie 1,20; Reading 1,164; New York Central 1,34.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

POPULARITY OF THE 5-20.—LOAN IN CHICAGO.—The Chicago Journal says: We are informed by Luther Haven, Esq., of the United States repository, that he has filled orders for United States 5-20 bonds, amounting in the aggregate to two and a half millions of dollars. This is exclusive of the bonds ordered by the different banks who are acting as sub-agents, so that the whole amount invested in these favorite bonds will not fall far short of four millions. Good enough for Chicago.

Major General Paine, of this state, who last a day at Port Hudson, was at Chicago Wednesday. He left for New York, in which city, it is said, he has been assigned to special duty.

GENERAL LANE'S SWORD.—The rebels at Lawrence took Gen. Lane's sword which was presented to him by his regiment after their return from the Mexican war. During the pursuit the general killed the rebel who had it and recovered it.

AN EXPENSIVE DRUNK.—A porter at a store in Portland, Me., in 1831, got on a drunk and went to the store where he was employed to sleep it off. A policeman saw him enter, he was arrested for burglary, tried, sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment, and had served two years and seven months when the case first came to the notice of his friends, who last week procured his release.

The New York Times advises our government to prepare for a war with France, professing to "have very little doubt that Louis Napoleon has a secret treaty either concluded or in progress with Jeff. Davis, by which the cession of Texas is to be received as an equivalent for recognition and for substantial aid to the rebel confederacy."

Among the property confiscated and offered for sale by the United States marshal in New Orleans, we observe advertised in the New Orleans Era, the Bulletin newspaper, ground, materials and building; one lot of ground belonging to Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard; and sixteen lots of ground belonging to Duncan P. Keener. Eight or ten columns of the Era are filled with advertisements of this description.

Greenbacks are exposed in the brokers' windows, at Richmond, and sold, one dollar for ten of confederate scrip. The authority for the statement is a gentleman, just from Richmond, who reported to the New York World office.

The Chicago Journal says: An officer just arrived up from Vicksburg informs us that when he left there the weather was uncomfortably cold. It was the same cold spell we had here.

DIED.

In this city, Sept. 3, 1863, AMANDA SKINNER, aged 10 years.
Funeral Saturday at 10 o'clock, at the house on Elm street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hardware Trade.

EARLY CLOSING!

WE the undersigned, Hardware Merchants, of the City of Janesville, believing that the present business hours adopted by the trade generally are unnecessarily long, and that a material shortening of hours would not inconvenience our customers, we have resolved and do mutually agree to close our several places of business on the 1st day of Nov. at 6 o'clock P. M.

From the 1st day of Nov. to the 1st day of March at 6 o'clock P. M.

R. J. RICHARDSON,
H. L. SMITH,
E. S. BARROWS.

TAX NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the warrant for the collection of the annual City Tax, on the real and personal property of the City of Janesville, for the year 1863, is now in my hands and that I will receive thereon my office in the basement of the Central Bank, until the 1st day of September next.

S. FORD, Jr., City Treasurer.

Decd Treasurer's Office, City of Janesville, August 30th, 1863.

LECTURES ON PHYSIOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY!

Dr. G. W. Wagner,

From FOWLER'S Office, New York.

Will respectfully announce to the citizens of Janesville and vicinity that he will open a course of LECTURES ON PHYSIOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY, and commence a course of Lectures at

Lippin's Hall,

On TUESDAY Evening, Sept. 3d.

Admission free, first night.

PRIVATE EXAMINATIONS.

Dr. Wagner has taken a furnished Parlor at the Myrion Hotel, (entrance on the corner of Myrion and Franklin streets) where he will hold

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 4th, 1883:

Arrive.	Go.	Depart.
Chicago, through.	12:30 a.m.	6:00 a.m.
Chicago, N. W. south.	1:30 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
Chicago, N. W. north.	2:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
Chicago, N. W. west.	3:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
Chicago, N. W. east.	4:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.
Chicago, N. W. south.	5:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
Chicago, N. W. north.	6:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.
Chicago, N. W. west.	7:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m.
Chicago, N. W. east.	8:30 p.m.	7:30 p.m.
Chicago, N. W. south.	9:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.
Chicago, N. W. north.	10:30 p.m.	9:30 p.m.
Chicago, N. W. west.	11:30 p.m.	10:30 p.m.
Chicago, N. W. east.	12:30 a.m.	11:30 p.m.

State Board of Equalization.

This board, now in session at Madison, has adopted a resolution classifying counties according to the latest valuation of lands made by the several counties. Eight classes are adopted, Milwaukee being the first, value of land being twenty-one dollars, and the extreme northern counties the eighth, value of land two dollars. Rock is placed in the second class, along with Kanosha, Racine, Waukesha and Waushara, land valued at fifteen dollars. A committee was appointed of one from each of the eight districts, to perfect and report a system of classification upon the above basis. Senator Lawrence was appointed for the second district.

S. H. Hewlett.

Messrs. Editors.—One of the richest towns enjoyed by the citizens of this thriving village for a long time past was afforded last night at the court room, by the gentleman whose name appears above.

He is not only a first class lecturer, but he is a first rate comedian. His argument is unanswerable, and his imitation imitable. He tells a story or anecdote better than Gough, but is probably below him in descriptive talent. He may not make as deep an impression upon an audience, but he certainly can make them laugh more, and can hold an audience as well as any man I ever heard of. He kept us for two hours and a quarter last night, and the subscriber occupied a seat about ten inches high without a back, yet never tired.—Enough said. Panned Boor.

Repetition List.—We shall publish for two or three days upon the 4th page of our daily the redemption list for the towns in the county. The full publication will begin the weekly, but as some of the readers of the daily may be interested in it, we give it an insertion there. Those interested will do well to preserve a copy of the paper containing it.

MEDITERRANEAN WHEAT.—Mr. Russell Cheney, of Emerald Grove, was quite successful this year in raising Mediterranean wheat. It is a winter variety, and is, perhaps, more likely to be successful in this climate than any other. He can supply a limited quantity for seed, if applied for soon.

REGULAR MEETING.—The regular monthly meeting of Rescue Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1, will be held at their rooms, this (Thursday) evening, at 7 o'clock.

R. GEDDES, Sec'y.

Col. W. P. Lyon of the 13th regiment was in town on Thursday. His regiment is at Columbia, Tennessee, to which place letters should be addressed.

Col. Chas. H. Larabee, of the 24th regiment, has resigned, and Col. Robbins is reported to have resigned on account of ill health.

The meeting of battery A, called this evening, will not be held.

Gen. Starkweather Repudiates the so-called Copperhead Platform and all who support it.

Correspondence of the Sentinel.

Editors Sentinel.—Gentlemen: I see from the Morning News that information has been received that I, with other democrats in the army, have expressed my cordial approval of the state democratic nominations, as being among the strongest and most reliable. Now, so far as I am concerned, I have made use of no such expression, but on the contrary, since reading the resolutions and address adopted when such nominations were made, and the acceptance thereof by the nominees as their principles, I have unhesitatingly stated that, although a democrat, having voted with and supported the party to the best of my ability, that I could not endorse the platform, and consequently could not support the ticket by nomination; that in my judgment the resolutions and address were opposed to the Union and to the government, and in fact to everything that I and others have been risking our lives to sustain, and that therefore the ticket was a weak one.

I am a democrat; always have been and always expect to be, and as such am for crushing this unholy rebellion first above all things, and for using all the means possible to accomplish such an end. Consequently I am opposed to all men and all parties who are antagonistic to this doctrine. Yours respectfully,

JOHN C. STARKWEATHER.

The Jeff. Davis Conscription in Northern Georgia.—A Southern Tennessee correspondent of the New York Herald says that the conscription is being so ruthlessly enforced in Northern Georgia that refugees are swarming across the Tennessee river. On one occasion a party escaping was joined by a Baptist clergyman, named Blair. The rebel officer asked him if he knew that he was liable to instant death for an attempt to evade the conscription. "Blair, who was much exhausted, replied that he thought he should never be better prepared to die than at that moment, and declared that he never would fight for their cause. Without further words the rebels threw him on the ground and cut his throat from ear to ear."

PARTIAL FAILURE OF THE POTATO CROP.—The potato crop this year in many parts of Central Ohio will prove almost a failure. Acres have been totally destroyed by bugs, and but few patches can be found that have not been more or less injured.

To Horse Owners.

DR. SWETT'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is a preparation of pure and potent ingredients, and is a certain and reliable remedy for all diseases of the horse, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effects are magical and certain. It is a certain and reliable remedy for all diseases of the horse, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effects are magical and certain. It is a certain and reliable remedy for all diseases of the horse, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effects are magical and certain.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, by BUMP & GRAY.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, September 2, 1883. WHEAT—extra No. 1 Grand and Club 84c; other grades of spring 80c. RYE—choice 44c; No. 1 43c. CORN—No. 1 32c; No. 2 31c. OATS—No. 1 22c; No. 2 21c. BEANS—choice white 1.00; No. 1 95c; No. 2 90c. BUTTER—No. 1 14c; No. 2 13c. EGGS—No. 1 12c; No. 2 11c. POTATOES—No. 1 10c; No. 2 9c. SUGAR—No. 1 10c; No. 2 9c. LARD—No. 1 10c; No. 2 9c.

Christ Church School.

(Rev. H. W. SPALDING, Rector.)

Will open on the 21st of September at the residence of J. E. Spalding, on State street. The course of studies and tuition will be the same as heretofore.

HATHAWAY & HAMMOND.

Carriage Makers (Successors to L. F. HATHAWAY)

Jackson St. opposite Presbyterian Church.

WE are now conducting one of the best carriage manufacturing in the West. The personal attention and labor of the partners are directed to the most perfect construction of the carriage, and the work is done in a superior manner.

AS COOD WORK

can be done in Janesville, Wis., at the residence of J. E. Spalding, on State street.

EUREKA ROCKWAYS.

Single Park Platoon, Coal Box Buggies, and many others, too numerous to mention, all of which we will sell for the next thirty days for a very small profit, and thus the value can be bought for in the State. All our work warranted.

Repairing

Done on short notice and on the most reasonable terms. L. F. HATHAWAY, THO. H. HAMMOND, Janesville, Aug. 16, 1883.

YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY.

AT THE LATE RESIDENCE OF GUY. BARNETT, JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN.

THE FALL TERM WILL COMMENCE ON Monday, September 7.

THIS Institution, (now in successful operation) is designed to afford facilities for acquiring a complete education.

For names and circulars, which may be obtained by address, Mrs. E. S. ANDERSON, Principal.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

A LARGE arrival of BOOKS at the Janesville Library. The books are of the most popular and useful kind, and are offered at very low prices.

For names and circulars, which may be obtained by address, Mrs. E. S. ANDERSON, Principal.

Machine Oil

Of the very best quality, can be had at the sign of the Golden Star, Main street.

Prayer Books!

WE have received this day direct from publishers the largest and finest assortment of Catholic Prayer Books ever brought to this market.

Gold Pens.

RECEIVED this day at the Janesville Library Emory's celebrated GOLD PENS, acknowledged by all to be the best pen ever manufactured. They are used in all the offices at our State Capital.

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PROCLAMATION

TO THE PEOPLE OF

JANESVILLE

Rock, and the adjoining Counties:

That under or received by

McKEY & BRO.,

which is now being purchased by EDWARD McKEY, this firm, in the different cities of Europe, we have come to the conclusion to dispose of our

ENTIRE STOCK.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

At a Great Sacrifice!

And for the better information of the buying community, we annex a list of Prices, Quality, &c. All our

BLACK AND GRAY SILKS

AT COST!

All our 50 and 60 Fancy Silks at 50c per yard, and a lot of Romanesque and Summer Silks at the same price. This is a great reduction in the cheapest. Please visit in our store this day 50c per yard.

500 ps. DeBege at 10c per Y'd.

An Entire Dress Pattern for \$1 00!

500 ps. Mottled Poplins at 12 1/2c pr yd.

500 ps. Splendid Barege Delaines, sold this season as high as 37 1/2c, now only 20c.

500 ps. English Bareges, suitable for Summer Dress Goods, Ladies' Cloaks and Tailors, at 10c per yard.

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500 ps. English Bareges, suitable for Summer Dress Goods,

es B. Head, Trustee of the separate estate of Anna C. Smith, next Martin O. Walker.

[illegible]

of E. B. Weeks is a river to the east along with
islands and to the river, thence south along
bank of the river to Milwaukee and thence
to the south.

the morning of the 11th day of June, 1893, at the
 Court held by the Honorable the Judge of the said
 Court, at the City of New York, in and to the said
 County, that the said William H. Smith, of the
 County of New York, in and to the said State,
 by a certain deed to him made, as so much
 of it shall be returned to satisfy the amount due
 and payment, with interest on the said sale.

Witness my hand and seal, this 11th day of June,
 1893.

Sherrill Rock Co.
 Circuit Court for Rock County.

William H. Smith, plaintiff, Stephen G. Spaulding and others,
 defendants.

purchase due and by virtue of a judgment of foreman-
 and sale returned in the above action
 the 5th day of June, 1893, the undersigned

to specially appointed by said court for such purpose, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the front door of the Rock County Bank, in Janesville, Wisconsin.

[illegible]

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

and I think, plus, not physical C&S adding and
other data.

For example, I have seen a fragment of fore-
cast and an end trailer in the observation on
the 6th day of June, 1965, the afternoon, a referee
didn't apply a + add count for such a page, will
be at public action, to the right of that, the final
of the block County Bank, on June 6th, to read

THE 5th DAY OF SEPTIMBER, 1965,

which is P.M. that parcel of does a + add
of the results is below: at that part of the north-
west tract and section thirty (30) to town-
ship (19) and range (10) and section (10) and
range (10). My record, bounded on the north by
at a point in the center of the Justice an. Sil-
ver fork road, in a 20' 20' section claim and
four foot rods from the section line on the north
of the section line, and on the south of the section
on the south side of road and on a section line

thirty-two links, thence south and parallel with
with and south quarter section line of said section
on chain and sixty three links, thence west and
on chain to the northeast corner of a north side of

and to the north and section nine on north side of section twenty three and seven links to the center of a road, thence north 2 3/4° east along the center of said 40 ft right of way and five links to the west beginning containing 14 acres, sweeping and serving therefrom with pool and a river side on the east and south sides for a highway - Dated June 6th, 1917 W. A. LAWRENCE.

Foreclosure sale.

[illegible][illegible]

THE NEW DAY OF AUGUST 1963
 the hour of the day, the location of that day, the following description: 1. to 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833.

and six months from the date of its having been allowed for creditors to present their claims for examination and allowance, and it is hereby given that the debtors and with a view to the effect of the above to

and county, on the eighth day of September next,
between the first named party of the one part, and three P. M.
John and Cynthia and a Just. P. E. Hume and dunder
of all parties named above.

Attest my hand and seal of office, this 8th day of Sept.,
July 25, Is. 30. [Signature] County Judge

STATE OF IOWA,

CIRCUIT COURT FOR HOWARD COUNTY.

Manuel C. Reed, against Emily Allen, Louisa Allen
and Frank de Beaur.

N presentee and by virtue of the judgment of fore-
closure and sale entered in the above entitled ac-
tion on the fifth day of June, A.D. 1896, in this court,
I have no need publish and give notice as herein ordered
by said judgment, but hereby certify that the same has
been published in accordance with the provisions of the act
in that behalf directed, on the twenty-first day of July,

THE 1st DAY of SEPTEMBER, 1863,

the town of 10 blocks in the northeast third of the flowing described in stated premises, to wit: that certain tract of parcel land situate, lying and being in the county of Waterbury and State of Wisconsin, and known and described as the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section number one of township number seven (7) and of range number one north of range number fifteen (15) east and also and that certain tract of parcels of land situate, lying and being in the county of Rock and State of Wisconsin and known and described as the south half of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter, do the

orthwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section number seven (11), in township number one (1) north, range number thirteen (13), east, containing one hundred and twenty-five (125) acres, to be sold.

The deed of the above described property is set out and the history of the same, as far as to take place there in and place above mentioned, - date September 1964.

**H. T. PLATT, Jr., Sheriff,
BENNETT, CASSIDAY & CHAMBERS, Plaintiff's Att'ys.**

NOTE TO CREDITORS:
COUNTY COURT OF ROCK COUNTY.

144666 of Administration having been issued to

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 16.—(AP.)—The St. Louis circuit court today heard testimony in the case of *James H. McGowan, et al., v. The State of Missouri*. McGowan, et al., are charged with the murder of *John D. H. McGowan*, a prominent St. Louis merchant, who was shot and killed on the night of January 1, 1904, at the residence of the deceased, at 1015 North 10th street. The case is being heard by Judge *W. H. H. McGowan*, who is presiding over the trial. The case is being heard in the St. Louis circuit court, which is one of the most important courts in the state. The case is being heard in the St. Louis circuit court, which is one of the most important courts in the state. The case is being heard in the St. Louis circuit court, which is one of the most important courts in the state.

The complaint in this case was filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court in Rock County, at the city of Janesville, in said county, on the sixth

AS AN ORDINANCE

Section 1. Amend section two (2) of said law by inserting after the last line thereof the following: "From which amount the State shall receive

on the 15th day of April, 1860, to the 15th
day of October in each year.
Witness my hand and seal this 15th day of
January, 1860.
Attest: G. H. WHELAN, City Clerk. [Signature]

ALL KINDS OF JUSTICE BLANK
For Sale at this Office.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

GLOBAL property
to satisfy the
sufficient per-

out of the real
and defend-
any time there-
and county,
action to the
ouse is; lock, in
1800,
all the right,
ent, Martin G.
ribed lands or
in the county
beginning at

in said city,
street to the
ly along said
outherly along
ence
to the
of said
3 in Smith,
or so much
the amount due
of sale.
SHEEN,
Merid Rock Co

ing and others,
gment of fore-
above action
undersigned, &
for such pur-
highest bidder,
Bank, in June-
ER, 1863,
estate particu-
ment of the

ing and others,
gment of fore-
above action
undersigned, &
for such pur-
highest bidder,
Bank, in June-
ER, 1863,
estate particu-
ment of the

fractional quarter-three (3) north of, Wisconsin, and Milton road line and thirty-five north side of the section line to a chain and ruffel with the of said section fence west and in the north side

fifteen links to
 30 3/4 ear along
 and fifty links to
 ac. ea. reserving
 on the east and
 6th, 1862.
 S. Hefner, &c.

COUNTY.
 Spaulding and
 judgment of fore-
 above action on

...and estate particu-
larly of the north-
east (30), in town-
ship (13) east, in
the following—begin-
ning at the northeast
corner of the
four chains and

on the north
line with section
to sixteen chains
d parallel with
of said section
thence west and
on north side of
deep lake to the
00 east along the
line to the
excepting and
wide on the
June 8th,
WRECK,

Resgree, &c.
c.
COUNTY.
ock County.
Nagle, Henry E
s and Millers
ndall, Samuel
en Norton, L J
ge Barnes, Wil
orne C Smith, W

judgment of fore-
 fore entitled to
 3, in favor of the
 the above named
 rail at public auc-
 in front of the
 the city of James
 77, 1862,
 1862 of that day,

premises, to wit:
 (156) in South,
 e, as per recorded
 ril 29, 1863.
 of Rock County.
 my8d3.m

ors.
 COUNTY.
 am Eccleston, de-
 mid estate having

Margaret: Accolera of having been claims for exam by given that th City of Joposville, September 20th, 1891, at three P M, 1891, claims and dis- tressed, EDWARD, County Judge

judgment of for-
above entitled ac-
08, in favor of the
the above named
sell at public auc-
in front of the
city of Jauenville,
BER, 1863,
noon of that day,

premises, to wit:
and situate, lying
and state of Wis-
as the southwest,
and the southeast
section number
thirty quarter of
ship number one
15) east; and also
and situate, lying
d state of Wiscon-
southern half of the
quarter and the
quarter, also the

quarrel of section
number one (1) north,
t. containing one
may be sufficient
to cause, and as may
injury to the par-
33.
sell, Sheriff of
ock County, Wis.
orneys.
property is postponed
to take place
ed.—Date: Septem-

being been issued to
holders from the date
of the sale to present
holders, given that
the county of James
has been between ten

County Judge.
aug1944w

COUNTY.
Francis G. Ha-
and trials at law of
Francis
Francis
required to answer

which was filed in the
it for Rock county,
county, on the sixth
which is herewith
of your answer to
their office in said
service of this sum-
such service; and
not within the time
s shall apply to the
complaint.
REAGANT,
ye, Janesville, Wis.
(initials)

an ordinance to regulate, horses, mules, and
of the City of Juney.